

N<sup>o</sup> 67 Tom. Coffe House 4  
March. 4<sup>th</sup> 1741

T H E  
Sense of the Nation ;

In Regard to the Late

*Motion in Parliament ;*

I N A

LETTER from a FREEHOLDER

TO HIS

H O N O U R.

Price Six Pence.

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Sense of the Nation ;

In Regard to the Late

Motion in Parliament ;

IN A

LETTER from a FRIEND

TO HIS

HONOUR.

Price Six Pence.

THE  
SENSE  
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*Motion in Parliament ;*

IN A  
LETTER

*K* FROM A  
Freeholder to His HONOUR.

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*The Government's to blame in suffering the Things I rail at ; in suffering Judges without Beards, or Law ; Secretaries that can't write ; Generals that durst not fight ; Ambassadors that can't speak Sense ; Blockheads to be great Ministers, and lord it over witty Men ; suffering great Men to sell their Country for filthy Bribes ; - Here's the Shame of Government, and not my Railing. ---- 'Tis a weak and infirm Government that is so froward it cannot bear Mens Words. SHAKESPEAR's Timon.*

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L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN COOPER in *Fleetstreet*, and Sold at the *Royal Exchange, Temple Bar, Charing-Cross, St. James's and Bondstreet.* 1741.

THE  
S E N S E  
OF THE  
N A T I O N

in Regard to the Late

Motion in Parliament;

LETTER

Freeholder to His Honour.



L. O. W. D. O. W. :  
Printed for John Cooper in Fleetstreet, and Sold at  
the Royal Exchange, Yorks Bar, Chancery-Lane, St.  
James's and Bonhill-st. 1741.



S I R,



SEVERAL have been the Attempts that have been made, in Behalf of departing Liberty, as boldly and courageously have you baffled them all ; insomuch that the World begins to be convinc'd that a Majority is better in a certain Place than all the Honesty the World can produce, that *Venality* is preferable to *Patriotism*, and *Bribery* and *Corruption* to *Disinterested Views* and the *Love of One's Country* ; while you have

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all along (and I am afraid I may say too successfully) proceeded upon these Principles, the natural Esteem every *Briton* has for his undoubted and established Privileges, has continually irritated the Few who are not entirely depraved as well as those who abhor all mercenary Views to oppose Schemes which must not only be prejudicial to particular Parts of our Constitution, but must in Time tend to an utter Subversion of the Whole.

Lo u d has been the Clamour on Your Side against Disaffection and Discontent, Men who have been actuated by the most upright and unbiassed Principles, whose sole Aim has been the Good of the Community in general, have been traduced and vilified as Men of Party, and every public spirited Action been misconstrued into private Pique and Resentment; the most virtuous Behaviour has been blacken'd with the darkest Shades of Vice, and the Glorious Stand of Freedom, and a warm Defence of *England's* Rights been render'd opprobrious by the specious Name of *Opposition*. On the other Hand, as all Expressions were tortur'd and stretch'd into different Meanings on one Side, it is no Wonder that Reprisals were made on the other, and a more minute Inspection into your most secret Practices necessarily follow'd. By what Means  
you

you escaped, or how you could possibly evade so nice a Scrutiny is not my Design to examine, but fairly and impartially to consider, Whether their Motives were just and your Conduct blameable, or whether they were actuated by Spite and Malice only, and you stood firm on the Basis of Honour and Integrity.

WHAT Virulence has been used on both Sides to render each other Opprobrious? In Order to avoid which and come at the Truth by the nearest Way, I will make a fair and impartial Enquiry into your Transactions since you first endeavour'd to advance yourself to the eminent Degree of *PREMIER*; and likewise what has follow'd that during the Time of your being in full Possession of the Happiness your ambitious Soul gasp'd at. But as the Bounds I have prescrib'd myself in a Letter will by no Means admit of a thorough Search into the different Springs and Motions which have hitherto influenc'd your Ministerial Mechanism, I must be oblig'd to confine myself only to a cursory View as they appear to all unbiass'd Men, and by representing them as they seem not only to me but to the Nation in general, from thence endeavour to form my Judgment. The Dispute, as I observ'd before, has been carried on with great Warmth on both Sides, and thus

much I must say and all your Adversaries must allow, that your Cunning must have been very extraordinary, which has been able to baffle the Efforts of so many Great Men who have all along opposed the Measures which, though they were your Favourites yet, were disagreeable to the Bulk of the People: And you must have found out the grand Arcanum of Politicks who so long in Despite of the People have enslav'd them, maugre their Strength and Senses, and turn'd their Legislative Guardians to Devourers and Betrayers of their Rights and Privileges.

NEVER did any Man come in with a fairer View of serving his most ambitious Interests, and yet at the very same Time of gratifying the People: But whether you have not regarded the former more than the latter, let every one consider the State of the Nation then and at this present Time, and determine. Your first Advances were indeed as all Mens are who mean to confirm the unbounded Power which they rapaciously snatch, or artfully elude from the Oppressed or the Unwary. A specious Shew of Patriotism and Liberty was your Pretext, while at the same Time you were privately sapping and undermining both, by endeavouring to fix yourself in that Situation and that unlimited Degree of Power which no one Subject should be suffer'd

to possess. It has ever been found as dangerous to a Nation, and is, I believe, an undeniable Maxim, That a Subject who has too much the Ear of his Prince is equally as detrimental to the Common Weal, as the greatest Tyrant could be on the Throne, and is capable of as much Mischief; frequent have been the Complaints of the Subject to the Prince on that Head, back'd with Petitions to remove such evil Ministers from his Presence, and that alone without any particular Aggravations has been generally esteem'd sufficient to effect it; for, where is the Difference between absolute Tyranny, and universal Ministerial Influence? If any, it must be, that by the First the People are enslav'd by their own Consent, and in the Other those who should protect and defend their Rights and Properties become the Invaders and basely give them up; by how much the more they think themselves secure, by so much are they aggriev'd; 'till at last the Monarch is abus'd, the People ruin'd, and the Minister dies perhaps unpunish'd, nay, triumphant in his Villany, enriches a few with the Spoils of Thousands and entails Curses on Posterity, sinking his native Land into an abject State of Dependance from whence Ages to come cannot raise them up.

Labour, who perhaps according to our Laws  
 sufficient, hath not a sufficient

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THIS has been the constant Cause of Complaint against you, which you and your Emis-  
saries have as constantly endeavour'd to invali-  
date, by aspersing your Opponents as false Pa-  
triot's, and Bigots to that Ambition they con-  
demn'd in you; while they were continually  
blaming your Conduct, and calling in Question  
the manifold Errors you have made, the whole  
*Host* of hireling Gazeteers were directed to *bray*  
out Disaffection to their *Prince* and Rebellion to  
their Country; no Man could appear warm in  
the Welfare of *England*, but he was a secret  
Adherent of the *Pretender's*, or an Enemy to  
the Principles of the Revolution: But notwith-  
standing all these artful Insinuations that could  
never have prevail'd, nor you so long lorded it  
in Triumph, but for your neverfailing Maxim:  
And I am sorry to say it, that too many of my  
Brethren are weak enough to sacrifice all Thoughts  
of Posterity, or the Benefit of their Country here-  
after, for the mean, the mercenary and the tran-  
sient View of present Lucre.---*Ad Exemplum totius*  
*componitur Orbis.* According to the Behaviour  
of his Superiors doth the most indigent and ser-  
vile Man square his Manners, and then only is  
he to be call'd servile when he doth so. The  
Labourer, who perhaps according to our Laws  
and Constitution, hath just a Pittance sufficient

to secure himself a *Vote* and a *Bribe* (now grown necessary Concomitants to each other) if he takes a Sum, tho' trifling from the Candidate, yet enough perhaps to redeem him from the griping Hands of Poverty and merciless Creditors, is less to blame than the Man of Paternal Affluence, (who is born to represent him, and take Care of his Goods and Properties by having more depending in the common Stake) who by a voluntary Submission and the basest and most servile Fawning becomes the Tool of a Minister, and the Hireling of Oppression, yet the poor Man will tell you that his Family was in Want, his Landlord pressing that his Neighbours did the same, the *Squire* offer'd him Gold, and what car'd he who was elected? Then who can blame him? Can the Corruptor? No! For he in his Excuse pleads that to cut a Figure in Town and to have a splendid Equipage is absolutely necessary, Luxury must be supplied; what is Posterity to him? And unless he hath a *Place* or *Office* at Court his Neighbour Sir *John*, who is but a younger Brother, will have a better Set of Horses, or a finer Chariot: He does not know what the Nation may be an Hundred Years hence, so he has but his Fill of Pleasure now, he cares not in Fact if his Children are Beggars hereafter.

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THIS as it is the main Source of our Misfortunes I could not help remarking, tho' perhaps you'll say, Sir, in what is this applicable to me? Have I depraved Peoples Taste and Morals in this Manner? Have I contributed to the reigning Luxury of the Times? On the contrary do I not in my own private Capacity shew the greatest Marks of Abstemiousness from Pleasure or any Thing that may tend to corrupt Mankind? This, Sir, is allowed, but those Things you may excite in others which you are not guilty of yourself immediately, though you may be temperate, it may be your Design to encourage Luxury in Order to set Men upon a false Pursuit, dress up the Shadow for the Substance, and shew them Riches to tempt them into Poverty: And here give me Leave to acknowledge your Masterly Perfections in your Art, that you can make the Foibles of those you would employ subservient to your Aid, that is, you can sooth a proper Tool for your Purpose 'till you have moulded him to your Creature, and then defy him to be your Enemy: Thus like an artful Angler you delude him with a false Fly, and tickle the unwary Trout till he is caught. Thus, Sir, in Effect you are the Cause, the sole Cause, of all the Luxury and Depravity that reigns amongst us. The Man  
who

who is bribed, will bribe : His Dependants and Inferiors take the Hint from him, and so they go through the whole Nation corrupting and being corrupted ; for by this Means *Conscience*, *Honour*, and the *Inborn Love of our Country* are look'd upon as profitable Merchandize, though Trifles, and they barter them as we do *Baubles* with the *Indians*, for *Gold*. When Creditors press, or superfluous Fashions (of more Consequence than the Business of the Nation) demand a fresh Supply, 'tis but drawing a Bill of a V-te, or an *Exchange* of a wordy *Defence*, void of Truth or Sense, and the T-----y answers at Sight.

THIS every one, who is not blinded or silenc'd by his Interest, will acknowledge is the prevailing Vice, and all attribute the Rise of it to You : Never was Corruption so high before, 'tis this that saps our Vitals at Home, and renders us contemptuous Abroad.

To shew how far you have contributed to this, it will be necessary to remind you of the Condition in which you found this Kingdom, and what it is likely to be left in, if Fate should deprive us of your great Abilities by a *Natural Death* (which Age must teach every one to expect) or otherwise. And let me tell you, Sir,

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that

that whatever View Hirelings and Sycophants may look upon Patriotism in, yet if they have the least Sense of Honour left, and the last Efforts and Struggles of departing Conscience be not quite extinguish'd he must confess, that his Country will claim his Attention, and the unhappy Wretch in some Fits of his Min---l Delirium will own, that he was very sorry for what he has done, and wish with Thousands he could retrieve the Miseries he hath brought on his native Land.

POWER and Authority are undoubtedly too apt to intoxicate the Men who are possess'd of them : Notwithstanding that Power may ensure them a while from all Attacks however just and equitable, yet it is a general confess'd Maxim, that Power, however it may be usurped, arose originally from the People, and that they have delegated it in the Hands of a Few, in order to make more beneficial to Society in general, that even Government itself was first selected from the Multitude for the Interest and Establishment of the Appointers, that consequently they have a Right to enquire, whether it is for their Interest or no, much more is a Substitute under that Government liable to Inquiry. Upon this, Sir, proceed we, and notwithstanding you may have escaped the Censure every one might naturally expect

expect from a certain Place, yet every *Englishman* hath an inherent Right to approve or condemn your Behaviour, as he thinks proper, in his own Judgment, and as Conscience and Honour shall direct him.

To begin then with only a Few of the Many we might mention, what has been your Conduct in regard to our Affairs as they respect our Enemies, or our Allies Abroad. First, As to our Enemies: Have we not born the repeated Insults of almost all the Nations in *Europe*? And what Methods have been used to remedy our sinking Reputation? I speak here only in Regard to the Collusions that may have been carried on by Ministerial Influence; for, I suppose, and it is very evident to any one, who will in the least examine it, that the Government has been imposed upon by the specious Pretences of those who dare not offer up the just Complaints of the Subject, lest it should discover the dark Scene they had been drawing on; otherwise the injur'd People from it's known Lenity and Indulgence might have expected ample and satisfactory Redress.

W H E N the Nations round us, which from a natural Antipathy, as well as a prevailing Interest, conscious of our settled pacifick Train of

Thought have insulted and abused our Properties in the most glaring Manner, we have resented only by Parlying and Treating with them, while they have been strengthening themselves for an open Rupture : To what base Conditions have we not submitted, when open honest generous Force (the Prerogative of every injur'd *Briton*) should have been applied. We have tamely and quietly humbled ourselves to barter Words for Wrongs, and put up with the basest Indignities while we have only ask'd them, *Why they did so ?* Our Flag has been insulted : Not only the Dominion of the Seas, which Nature hath given us, the Law of Nations allow'd, and our Forefathers defended with their Blood and Treasure, been canvass'd and taken from us, but Numbers of our Subjects reduc'd to a worse than an *Algerine* Slavery ; and for all this, what did we do ? Why to shew our Learning, our Complaisance, and the great Heads our Nation produced, we *TREATED*, Plenipo's were employ'd, who, if they were not an Ornament to their Country, yet had this to recommend them, that they were at least *Relations to a Great Man*. These produc'd Volumes of Treaties, Couriers were dispatch'd, whole Reams of Dispatches pursued each other as fast as they could : And what did all this end in ? Why in Patching and Soldering up an inglorious and shameful Sort of a Peace,

Peace, which has at last ended in what every discerning Man might plainly perceive it would, a Destructive War (as it might have been, but that we are better bred than to use our Enemies in that ungentlemanlike Manner.) Where then is there a Man, even the most strongly bias'd to your Principles and Proceedings, Sir, whose Conscience will not tell him, that had not some secret Influence with-held you from letting *English* Men exert their Ardor, they must, instead of *Treating* themselves out of their Rights, they would e'er this have made their Foes sue to them to parly, and those haughty People, who now put us to Defiance, long e'er this, have tamely capitulated for Terms of Peace.

NOR did we lose our Time and Honour only in these unnecessary Treaties, but they were attended with a Thousand ill Consequences more, of which one, not the greatest neither, were our *Spithead Parades* and *mock Armaments*. What an immense Sum have those useless Pageants cost us? And while the Enemy was braving us on the Seas, riding triumphant in our Disdain (well knowing by some Means or other, that our Orders were pacific) we were consuming our Men by Inactivity and Diseases at Home, and rotting in our Harbours, canker'd by a forc'd Peace, or an unfought War.

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AND to this (and which indeed I am apprehensive hath been all along the Bugbear, or something worse, of your Councils) the Defe-  
 rence or rather servile and abject Regard we have  
 shewn to the Machinations and Allurements of  
 the Court of *France*, insomuch that the Most  
 Christian Monarch hath influenc'd us and baffl'd  
 us in what Manner he pleas'd. This is too co-  
 pious a Subject, and would admit of a large  
 Piece to shew, the many Instances wherein you  
 have been a Dupe to the Cardinal: He, regard-  
 less of any Thing but the Good and Welfare of  
 his Country, has all along calmly and coolly  
 consider'd that alone. In his Calmness of Tem-  
 per and Tranquillity you would seem to be his  
 Imitator; but, I believe, Sir, any one who hath  
 examin'd the Passions will tell you, that there is  
 a wide Difference from a settled and firm Intre-  
 pidity and Resolution form'd on the Basis of true  
 Patriotism, and the affected unmov'd Temper of  
 One who makes himself happy from a Reflec-  
 tion that he is undisturb'd in an usurp'd Insolence  
 of Power.

THAT we have all along in our Conduct of  
 the present War, and the Measures that were ta-  
 ken preceding it, been apprehensive of, and  
 shewn a submissive Resignation to the Councils  
 of

of *France*, no one in his Senses will be so mad as to deny : Did we not at a prodigious Expence at her Instigation, be so very complaisant, as to strengthen the Hands of our profess'd Enemies, the *Spaniards*, by escorting *Don Carlos* into *Italy*, and thereby make such a considerable Accession to his Power ? Did we not by her artful Machinations and Contrivance suffer our good Ally, the Emperor, to be deserted and reduc'd to so low a Condition, that the *Germanick* Body, torn by intestine Feuds and Confusion, will scarcely recover itself in a Century ? To what then is this owing ? Has it not been plainly proved, by several Gentlemen who have been so hardy as to censure your Conduct, that the Interests of *France* and Us were incompatible, yet nevertheless you have persisted, notwithstanding their repeated Admonitions and Remonstrances, to cherish that destructive Viper ? Have not the Consequences been plainly pointed out ? And it is evident, that the Cardinal, in the Disguise of Peace, has done us more Prejudice than the late glorious War acquir'd us Advantages, and we have been cajol'd out of all that *Marlborough* fought for : Our Trade has imperceptibly dwindled away, and under the lulling Security of an Established Peace, we have lost the greatest Benefits of our most valuable Branches of Commerce,

merce, and may in all Probability, in a little Time bid Good-By to the Whole: Our Wool, the Sinews of our Trade, its Manufacture the Employment and Food of our Industrious Poor, and the Support of our Commerce is convey'd through the whole World in *French* Channels, and we are become little more than the Carriers of our own Commodities: Yet all this we must endure, rather than break with *France*; Blessed Reasoning truly! We are told, that *France* is too powerful a Neighbour to quarrel with at present. But whom can we blame for that Increase of Power but ourselves? And if we continue the same inactive Spirit, will she not, in all Probability, be still more formidable?

THESE Things, among many others, have render'd us a contemptible Object in the Eyes of all our Neighbours; and by dealing so much with that fallacious Court we are so much tainted with their Principles, that none of our ancient Confederates think it worth their While to put any Confidence in us; insomuch, that at the Beginning of the War, we were told from some of our own Side, that it was in vain for us to think of entering into a War, for that we had not one Ally that could or would assist us. Whether this is true, or no, I must appeal to yourself,

self, Sir, to confirm, but if it is, what a shameful Truth is it? And who deserves to be call'd to an Account for reducing us to that miserable Condition?

Thus much may serve for a cursory View of our Situation Abroad, nor has the Havock you have made at Home been less conspicuous. 'Tis evident to every Man, that the whole System of our Modern Politicks has turn'd upon this Hinge and been founded on this destructive Principle, *viz.* That no Man in Necessity will refuse Money, that the People while they take Bribes to enrich themselves, care not how much they fleece their Neighbours: 'Tis to this perfidious Scheme that we owe the fatal Consequences of a corrupted Majority, and all the Descendants therefrom: We honest Farmers labour, toil and starve our Families to satisfy the exorbitant Taxes demand- ed, and whilst they are compell'd to drein themselves of all their little Substance, are sensible that with their own Money they are hiring a Set of Prostitutes to give away their Rights and Liberties.

'Tis to this that we are indebted for that great Pest to Community, *Standing Armies*, maintained at a vast Expence, at a Time when we are

told, that all *Europe* is at Peace with us. From this *Hydra* sprung what is yet worse, the prodigious *List* of *Excisemen*, &c. This was the Foundation of that detested Scheme, *a General Excise*, and this brought on the late memorable Convention, and our scandalous Management of the Present War.

THE People injur'd and oppress'd to the utmost could no longer endure the galling Load of their Chains: Daily and loud Complaints were made to their Representatives, and that they have a Right to be heard as forming *a third Part of the Legislature* is what the most sanguine of your Adherents will not deny. And what Time could they chuse properer than the present for such an Enquiry: Which leads me naturally to consider the Manner they have proceeded in the late *Motion*.

THAT the present Time demanded such an Inquiry is indisputable; for it would be impossible without it to regulate their Conduct at the next Election. For how could we make a proper Choice of our future Representatives, without making a strict and impartial Scrutiny into the Conduct of them during the Term of their preceding Deputation: Nor had they any Method

thod of making such a Scrutiny, but by attentively considering, not only the Proportion of the Aids granted for the Support of the Government, but the different *Ways and Means* by which they have been rais'd ; nor have they a less Right to enquire how they have from Time to Time been applied : Whether they have been used to the glorious End of protecting and encreasing our Commerce, or otherwise ? Whether Treaties and Negotiations have been calculated and carried on so as to secure the Continuance of that Commerce, in all its Branches, against the Opposition of any one Power on Earth ? Whether as was hath been undertaken the extraordinary Supplies and national Forces have been vigorously employed, and the Enemy not unmolested in any Opportunity that hath offer'd to distress them and make them comply with equitable and honourable Terms of Accommodation : That all this has been neglected or purposely omitted, is the unbiass'd *Sense of the whole Nation*, and how should they know whether their Representatives have concurr'd in these Practices, and join'd to support the Minister ; or whether they had wholly disagreed thereto ; if they had not satisfied them by the late Motion.

THAT Ministerial Influence by Means of Places, Pensions, and Gratuities of various Kinds

often prevailed, both with the Electors and the Elected, in a late Reign, as well as now, is not to be disputed; and which if not prevented will in Time run greater Lengths and entirely fix the whole Ballance on the Side of the *Minister*; and in Time by these Means we may expect to see a Minister so very formidable in his Power, and so full blown with the Insolence of Authority that he may laugh at the Efforts of all his Opponents, to shake and ride triumphant o'er the ruin'd Liberties of his Country. The same Means may be employ'd, in some future General Election, so villainously successful as to procure an undivided and indissoluble Majority, who may be corruptly attach'd to the sole Interest of the Minister for the Time being, and fix'd him beyond the Power of the injur'd People, or even the abused Monarch himself to remove him.

WHENEVER it shall happen, as I hope it never will, that a Nation is reduc'd to this Dilemma, the *Administration* would be taken away, the Minister might act at Will in full Confidence and Pride of Heart, that an Assembly, composed of his own Creatures, and of so favourable a Complexion, would be more ready to justify than to censure any Mismanagement.

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THO' the general Voice *without Doors*, supported by the Concurrence of a great Number within, who should remain uncontaminated, should declare their united Complaints of a long Series of Misconduct, both at Home and Abroad; would he not scornfully deride them as nothing but factious Clamours, since he might bring Proof that all his Measures had been approv'd by a Majority.

BUT as this would not satisfy the Complainants, what Way could they have left for Redress? Should they be instigated to apply to the Throne for Relief, I am afraid there they would meet with as little Success. May not a bad Minister find Means to rivet himself so fast in the Favour of the best Prince that may render all Efforts against him fruitless? May not a Prince be so beset by the Creatures of his Minister as may make an Address inaccessible to Him. There is no other Way but an Application to Parliament: And even there may he not have a Power arising from the excessive Number of lucrative Employments in the Collection and Distribution of Taxes, &c. that a Prime and Absolute Minister may by the prevailing Influence of those Places, and a corrupt Abuse of the Civil List, secure to himself a great and firm Majority at all Times, and upon

upon all Occasions. Secure of this, his Dependants may make a Clamour, and cry out, If he is guilty, why do not they impeach him? But in the Situation before mention'd it would be little less than Madness to bring an *Impeachment* upon the public Knowledge of Facts, because the Call would be for particular and legal Proof. And as to particular and legal Evidence, may there not be very great Abuses and Frauds, generally believ'd and even known? And may not Bribery and Corruption almost openly, tho' legal and special Evidence cannot be procured? Who can give that legal Evidence but the Agents concern'd, and are they like to give Evidence against the Man who enriches them and honours them.

THE only Way left then, is a Motion for an Address to remove the Minister which may be done by the Members of either House, founded upon the Apparency of Misconduct in publick Measures, and his known Power over them.

THESE, Sir, are our Sentiments, and that notwithstanding any Body of Men, who shall be inclin'd to serve their Country, may do it without any Hopes of Success, and utterly despair of living to see her again in that untouched Liberty she once possess'd; yet if the People

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in general are satisfied, that by their Conduct they have sufficiently shewn that the Minister had made Alliances with Nations of a natural Enmity to *England*, the certain and necessary Consequence of which was the Reduction of a Power whose Interest must have made him a constant Friend to *England*: To shew the Minister persisted in that unnatural Alliance, 'till the Depression of the friendly Power was effected; that not only *England* but all *Europe* was in imminent Danger, flowing solely from the visible Consequences of that Alliance: To shew that a neighbouring Port hath been open'd contrary to an exprefs Stipulation of a solemn Treaty, which might in some Events totally destroy the Commerce of the Kingdom: And to shew, that vast Armaments had been made at an infinite Expence, without doing any real and substantial Service, which could be imputed to the Minister's Directions; that great Opportunities had been lost by unnecessary Delays; that at Home Frauds were suspected in every Branch of Business, the Public Treasure improperly applied for the Service of the Minister's Person; and that the Manufacturies were starving from the Decay of Trade to the utter Ruin of the Country. If such Charges are general Opinion of the People, and appear notorious and undeniable, it surely is sufficient to justify an Address to remove the Person, who  
was

was predominant in Power during these Transactions. And notwithstanding he may awhile baffle their Endeavours; yet Truth in the End will prevail.

Thus, Sir, we refer ourselves to you, we are still at your Mercy. You have triumph'd, and if you proceed much longer they will never be able to make Head against you, for they will be so entirely reduc'd and habituated to the Thoughts of Slavery, that they will have nothing else to do, but to hug their Chains, and lie down contented.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

Without doing any real and substantial Service, which is due to the Ministry, and to the Public Treasury, and to the Honour of the Nation; that at Home, and abroad, in every Branch of Business, the Public Treasury is improperly applied for the Service of the Ministry; and that the Ministry are, in consequence of the Decay of Trade, and the increase of such Charges, and appear to the public, and to the Nation, who justify an Address to the House, who

**A Freeholder.**



